

SPORTS

Two winners at once in India



New Delhi. The National Stadium. A scene from the USSR-India field hockey match.

The USSR and India triumphed in the first international field hockey tournament in the Indian capital in memory of Indira Gandhi.

The Soviet and Indian female players draw the final game 2-2 (1-2), and the organizers decided to share the title between them. The Indira Gandhi cup will be kept for the first six months in the Soviet Union and then will be taken to India.

Significantly, the tournament was opened in the capital's national stadium by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, while the awards to both teams were presented by Indian Vice-President Ramaswami Venkatarman in a ceremony attended by Indian government ministers, parliament deputies, and the Soviet Ambassador to India Vasily Rykov.

Chief Soviet coach Mikhail Odnitsyn was satisfied with his charges' showing in that representative tournament which also drew China, West Germany, Zimbabwe and Japan. At the close of a busy season they creditably passed a severe test, including in the game versus the well-prepared Indian team, he stressed. I would single out for special praise our striker Natalya Krasnikova who was voted the top attacker of the tournament with 15 goals.

We are happy with the win we share with the Indian side and scored on a birthday of outstanding political and public Indian figure Indira Gandhi. We will gladly come for the cup next year.

Chess: most teams retain chances of success

The first ever world chess championship is already half way through in Lucerne, Switzerland, but it is still impossible to name possible winners.

After five rounds of the eight of the ten participants retained chances for the title. The top three were the USSR, Hungary and England with 20 (1), 19 and 18 points respectively. Breathing down their necks are Romania, France and China. While the USSR, Hungary and England were ranked as strong favourites well in advance of the tournament, the other teams' showing is a mild sensation.

The Soviet team is led by Anatoly Karpov, world ex-champion, backed by Artur Yusupov, Rafael Vaganian, Andrey Sokolov, Alexander Belyavsky, Vasily Smyslov, Alexander Carlsen and Lev Polugayevsky.

Of his four games against the Chinese (who play the French team) and Boris Spassky, Karpov won two, drawing with Mihaly Suba of Romania and Lajos Portisch of Hungary. Vaganian also played four games and polled 35 points.

In the next four rounds the USSR plays Switzerland, Africa, England and West Germany.

Viktor BASHIN, chess observer

'GOLDEN BOOT' FOR GOMES

Portugal's Porto club striker Fernando Gomes was awarded the "Golden Boot" prize for the 1984-85 top European striker.

The award was instituted 18 years ago by the French "France-Football" weekly.

He got the award for a second time. The current award was presented to him by a

once very popular player Eusebio. Gomes scored 30 goals.

The "Silver Boot" was awarded to Martin McCohay from Northern Irish Linfield with 31 goals, and the "Bronze Boot" was given to Yugoslav Vahid Halilhodzic (28), who is now with the French Nantes.



Winners of the "France-Football" weekly (left to right): Martin McCohay, Fernando Gomes and Vahid Halilhodzic. Photo Reuters-TASS

USSR IN THE FINALS

The under-16 Soviet football side drubbed Cyprus 5-0 in Tallin to make the European championship final. They also won the away game 4-0.

The final will be held in Greece next April.

FOOTBALL: Spartak take silver

Moscow Spartak defeated Minsk Dynamo 3-0, one of hot award favourites, to place second in the national football championship. Kiev Dynamo won the title.

On November 27 and December 11 Spartak and Dnipropropetrovsk Dynamo will take on at home French Nantes and Yugoslav Hajduk respectively in the UEFA 1/8 final games.

ON THE EVE OF ICE-HOCKEY BATTLES

There are only two rounds to go in the second stage of the Soviet national ice-hockey championship ending on November 29 before a break for the international "Izvestia" Prizov tournament, to be held on December 16-21. Later Soviet clubs will play in various New Year tournaments.

Soviet fans are primarily focusing their sights on a forthcoming series overseas in which defending champions CAC and silver medalists Moscow Dynamo, current leaders in the national championship, will meet leading NHL sides. On December 26 CAC will meet Los

Angeles Kings, and also Edmonton Oilers on December 27, Quebec Nordiques on December 29, Montreal Canadiens on December 31, Saint Louis Blues on January 2, and Minnesota North Stars on January 4. Dynamo will play Calgary Flames on December 29, Pittsburgh Penguins on January 4, Boston Bruins on January 6, and Buffalo Sabres on January 8.

Soviet national team coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov see the forthcoming international games as a dress rehearsal for all candidates to the team for the world and European championships.

Tragic death of ice-hockey star

Well-known Swedish player Pelle Lindberg died in a road accident in a Philadelphia suburb when his speeding car rammed into a concrete wall. Despite frantic efforts of local clinic doctors who hooked him onto a life-supporting machine, he never regained consciousness.

According to the doctors, nine of ten such cases end in instant death, but 26-year-old Lindberg had a strong organism which continued to function even after complete deterioration of the brain.

He was on the Swedish national team many times but lately played for Philadelphia Flyers and last year was voted the best NHL goalkeeper of the season.

The accident occurred after celebrating a win with his teammates in a night bar.

Vladimir McMILLIN



Moscow CAC beat Dynamo (also of the capital) 101-81 in a recent national basketball championship encounter.

Photo by Sergei Proskurov



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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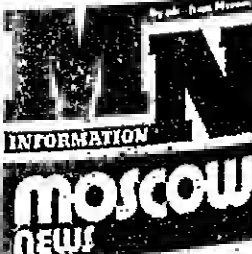
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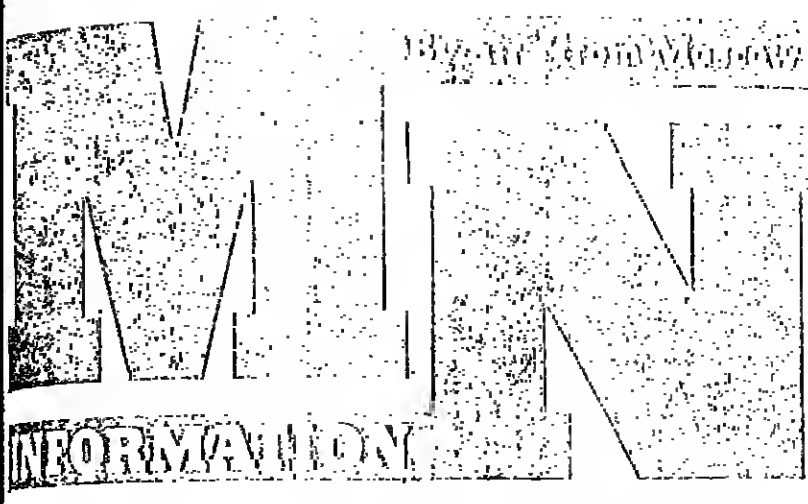


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CRUCIAL STAGE

Summitting on the Soviet-Germany summit, the political analyst Vitaly

can hardly give an unbiased assessment to the results of the talks. Both leaders

agreed on the need for a Soviet-American relationship, on the whole, work

their meeting has set beginning of a permanent

However, major differences remain on key issues.

It is unrealistic to believe that, after certain quarters

very idea of a constructive dialogue with the Soviet

for a number of years. It is possible to reach a

comprehensive agreement over a period of time.

There has confirmed that the Soviet Union has not missed

momentarily in its efforts to distance away from the

line. At the very last minute, the American side has

needed the need to take into account in at least

other of issues.

It is true that the agreements that are still to be put into

the road to mutual understanding on the key issues is

an important condition in a direction is adherence to

understandings both sides as at Geneva.

As part of cultural workers in the efforts to

its peace and international cooperation was

subject of a session held in the Armenian

Yerevan, by the Executive of the European Cultural Society (ECS). This non-govern-

ment organization embraces more than two thousand scientists, scholars, writers, artists

in public and political figures in 60 countries.

The Society is to promote the unravelling of human personality, advance and disseminate

and present spiritual treasures, and establish

ties of friendship and solidarity among cul-

tural workers of different countries, an MNI

document was held by the Society's President,

Luca Galassi of Italy. I regard the outcome

of Yerevan meeting as positive. We repre-

sents with different socio-economic sys-

tems did not prevent us from establishing

mutual understanding or from seriously dis-

cussing contemporary cultural and political prob-

lems continued.

During the session we sent a cable to Mikhail

Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan stating that the

meeting between the leaders of the two great

powers was a positive development and that it

will have a favourable effect on international

peace, he added.

Prof. Field, Professor of Boston University

and St. Louis, noted:

"The Executive coincided with the Geneva sum-

mit and although it was at a different level the

purpose is the same — to promote peace and

progress. When we make a contribution to

the prevention of nuclear war and so, the fate

and future of our planet will be assured."

Session participants, learning about Arme-

nian architectural monuments.

Photo by Akop Patsyanyan

Supreme Soviet to meet in session



The fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet — the 11th convocation — will meet in Moscow on November 28 and 29 to consider the 1986 State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR, progress of the 1985 State Budget and a report on the 1984 Budget implementa-

Labour Party confirms stand on Trident nuclear missiles

London. The British Labour Party will renounce the purchase of the American Trident-2 nuclear missile system it elected, writes its leader Neil Kinnock in an article published in the "New of the World" newspaper.

The acquisition of the Tridents will increase Britain's nuclear arsenal at a time when they should be reduced, stressed Kinnock. It will give up this system, which costs at least a dozen thousand million pounds, we can make our real contribution to the process of arms limitation, he noted, adding that he also favoured dismantling the Polaris nuclear missiles installed on British submarines.

The Labour leader sharply criticized the American "star wars" programme, describing as groundless assertions that it will drastically reduce the threat of nuclear war. He says the implementation of the programme will lead to colossal spendings and to the danger of another twist being added to the arms race.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The UN General Assembly has demanded that cultural values should be returned to their countries of origin. It has called for consolidation of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property passed by the UNESCO General Conference.

● The racial South African Republic continues its direct aid to gangs of the so-called Mozambican National Resistance, says Marcelino dos Santos, the Central Committee Politbureau member of the Frelimo Party. Recent information shows that South African planes and helicopters constantly deliver weapons and ammunition to these terrorists operating in the provinces of Manica and Maputo.

USSR-USA:

Air links restored

Soviet-American talks on restoring regular air links between the Soviet Union and the United States have ended in Moscow.

It was agreed to resume starting from April 1986, regular flights by Aeroflot and Pan American airlines with a frequency of up to four flights a week. Aeroflot will make flights from Moscow to Washington and New York and Pan American from New York to Moscow and London.

Gold medal for Moscow schoolgirl



India's Ambassador to the USSR, S. Nurul Hasan, and the Moscow schoolgirl Natasha Peregodova at the awarding ceremony.

Photo by Mikhail Skvartkov

FREE SERGEI ANTONOV

STATEMENT BY SOVIET NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Soviet National Committee for the Release of Sergei Antonov has issued the following statement:

On November 25, 1985, it was three years since Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov was arrested in Rome on false charges and placed in custody, thus becoming a victim of a dirty political

provocation of the forces of imperialist reaction and Western special services against socialist countries. What has happened since then shows that certain circles in the West staking on greater international tensions and anti-Communist hysteria, are demonstrating, in "the Antonov case", complete contempt for internationally accepted human rights and freedoms, stand-

ards of morals and humanitarianism and justice.

The three years of completely unjustified detention, continuing psychological stress and physical discomfort have seriously affected the state of S. Antonov's health.

There is a conviction growing among the progressive democratic public that the Rome trial is increasingly tending into a farce and a mockery of justice. The court is biased against Antonov. His right to defence is violated, and, no doubt, evaluations made in relation to the Bulgarian citizens are tendentious.

Reiterating that the charges against the Bulgarian citizens are groundless, the Soviet National Committee demands the immediate and unconditional release of Sergei Antonov as well as redress as regards his integrity and of all the others whose reputation has been smeared.

For Peace, International Cooperation



Colombia announces emergency

Bogota. Reuters-TASS. President Belisario Betancur has declared an economic emergency in Colombia in the wake of the devastating volcanic eruption.

Speaking on television, Betancur said the emergency would last 35 days and was aimed at rebuilding areas affected by the disaster. The first step would be the creation of a reconstruction fund using national resources and donations. The government was considering other measures but would not raise taxes, Betancur said.

He said about 20,000 people were killed, 4,500 homes destroyed or destroyed, 11,000 hectares of important agricultural land ruined and 320,000 people in 12 municipalities in some way affected by the eruption.

Handwritten text in a box, possibly a signature or a note, featuring the letters 'MN' in a large, bold font.

Afghanistan: revolution strides ahead

Kabul. A report presented by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to a plenary meeting of the Party's Central Committee has been published here.

The report states that the country has made considerable progress since the previous plenary meeting. The armed forces' operations against the counter-revolutionaries have become more effective. Elections to local government agencies continue. In the first six months of this year, quotas for industrial output were filled by 107 per cent.

The task now consists in accelerating the rate of the on-going reforms, in expanding material and technical assistance to the peasants with small lands as well as moderately well-off peasants and cooperatives. Expanding the social base of the revolutionary government is inconceivable without due account taken of participation by Afghan tribes. This requires that relations with them must be based on meeting their economic, religious and traditional interests, drawing their armed detachments into the defence of the country and on respect for tribal self-government.

SWAPO: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

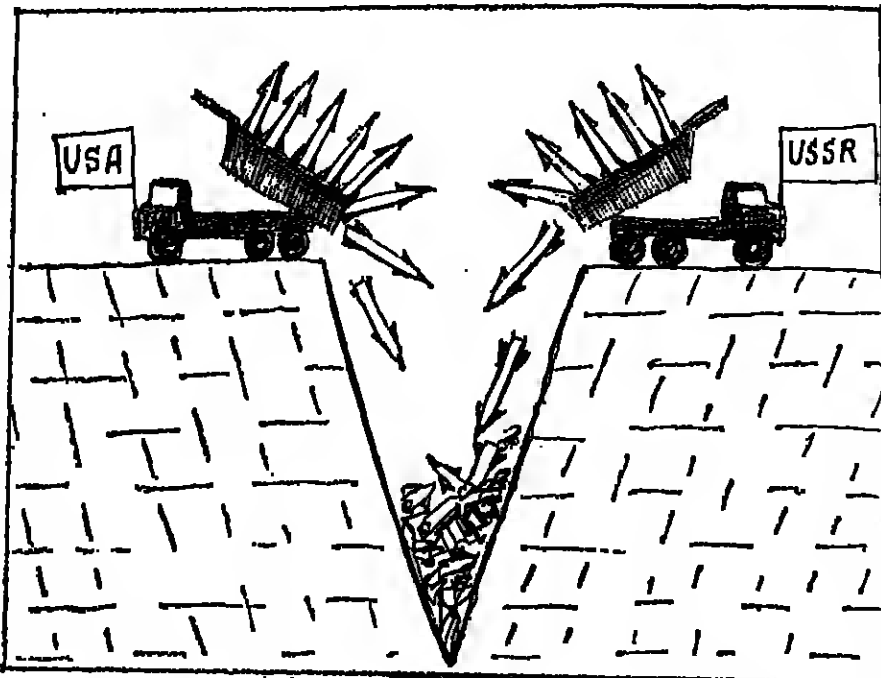
Lagos. Despite the terror and reprisals, unleashed by the South African soldiers, the Namibian people are full of resolve to fight for their independence until victory is achieved. This was declared by Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on his visit to Nigeria. He stressed that SWAPO will not cease its armed struggle against the racist Pretoria regime until free and internationally supervised elections are held in Namibia. The setting up of a puppet "provisional government" in Namibia

by the South African authorities is just another stratagem devised to prevent the granting of genuine independence to Namibia, he said. The Namibian leader noted that peace talks with South Africa will only become possible if the racist regime complies with Resolution No. 435 of the UN Security Council which recognizes SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. He expressed gratitude to the people and Government of Nigeria for their consistent assistance and support for the Namibian people's just struggle.

SUCCESSOR NAMED IN IRAN

Nikosta. Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri has been confirmed successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that

Montazeri's candidature was officially approved by the council of experts, a special body which decides on one or several heads of state under the constitution.



The road to mutual understanding.

Drawing by Konstantin Vysotsky

Tragic events aboard hijacked Boeing

Cairo. 50 people died when Egyptian commandos stormed a Boeing-737 hijacked by terrorists. The plane belonging to the Egyptian Airways, was on a flight from Athens to Cairo and had 97 passengers and a crew of ten on board.

The hijackers of Arab nationality forced the pilot to land at Valtella airport and demanded a ransom. Negotiations between Maltese Prime Minister, Carmelo Micallef, and the hijackers were fruitless. Some 40 commandos, who had flown in from Egypt, stormed the plane having blasted the hatch of the cargo bay under smoke screen. Immediately the terrorists threw several hand-grenades at the passengers and fire started. In the shoot-out with the commandos all the terrorists were killed and no more than 25 passengers remained alive. Among those killed were two crewmen and children.

Libya has sharply dissociated herself from attempts by US and British media to im-

plicate her in the hijacking. Secretary of General People's Committee for Libya's Foreign Liaison, A. Traiki, stressed that Libya condemns this particular seizure of hostages and hostage taking in general.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, has said that India will continue to give its support to the Nicaraguan people in their struggle for freedom and independence. India, he said, will continue to support Nicaragua in repelling aggression and in its struggle against continuing foreign interference.

● The Italian city of Perugia, a major economic and cultural centre, has been declared a nuclear-free zone. A resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Perugia bans all nuclear weapons from the city's territory and the surrounding areas.

countries in the Western Hemisphere, have a socio-economic nature, singling out foreign debt as a hindrance to all development plans.

Via international financial bodies dependent on it, the US is provoking, on a planned basis, social explosions and tensions in developing nations to put into power military regimes like those in Chile or Pakistan. At the same time in Argentina, Mexico and some other states which only recently returned to democracy, the public is voicing concern over the rather active stand taken by anti-democratic forces closely connected with imperialism and in conditions of growing social instability.

As for the Soviet Union it has consistently advocated an urgent settlement of the foreign debt issue in developing nations, which is among the most onerous consequences of colonialism and neo-colonialism. Like other socialist countries, it favours normalization of currency and financial relations to prevent their use as tools of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other states. The Sofia Warsaw Treaty summit this October issued a statement urging an early start of all-nation businesslike talks within the UN framework, to seek a global and just solution to the most acute international economic problems, including that of foreign debts.

Two French agents sentenced to ten years in prison

Canberra. A trial has ended in New Zealand, of French secret service agents against Central American people fighting for national liberation, stressed Alba de la Cruz, a member of the Honduran "Warrior" ship belonging to the Greenpeace International environmental protection organization, killing a crew member.

The court convicted them of murder and sabotage and sentenced each to ten years in prison. Contrary to strong demands by the defence to the contrary, the court also ruled that the criminals should spend most of their sentence in New Zealand.

People in Holyoke subjected to microwave radiation

Washington. For 25 years, a woman from the town of Holyoke in the state of Massachusetts has been trying, together with other people from the state, to sue the Pentagon and the Energy Department in Washington for inhuman experiments which have been secretly made on people.

At the military base of Westfield near Holyoke, experiments have been conducted for 25 years in which electronic radiation is being carried out of the surrounding area, with the victims being unsuspecting people. The aim of these experiments is to study the long-term effects of the microwave radiation on the psychic condition and the health of people. In some of the experiments, possibilities are studied to influence human behaviour. As a result, many residents fall seriously ill. They have been protesting against the experimenting, yet our protestations are ignored by the authorities. The mass media whom we have asked for help have asked the Pentagon about these experiments. However, by way of answering, the Pentagon has replied that such experiments are done in other countries too.

The European countries, the Soviet Union, paraded in a recent meeting of the Initiative of the Independent Federation of Ranks. They issued a statement expressing their full support for Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the deployment of nuclear weapons in space and achieving a nuclear-free world.

UNEP's National Council has decided to set up a film copy of documents and encyclopaedia on the first on the Air-Sea-land.

Pakistan. During his recent visit to the People's Republic of China, the Pakistani Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and Defence Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin, held meetings with Chinese leaders. The two Chinese agency reports that Jinnah Council Zhao Ziyang, the highest of the two spokesmen of the Chinese government, spoke of the importance of the cooperation in a variety of fields and their "mutual interests" on a number of international issues.

Judging by Chinese newspaper reports, the head of the Chinese Government approves of Pakistan's "Islamic state" from called "Islamic Republic" among whom, as it is known, among them, are dispatched to the state units and the Chinese "China Daily" published in Beijing writes that a few days ago China "gave 100 thousand dollars to the 'Afghan refugees' in what is described as an 'act of assistance'".

Payment for militarization

The US has turned into a beachhead of militarization against Central America. People fighting for national liberation, stressed Alba de la Cruz, a member of the Honduran "Warrior" ship belonging to the Greenpeace International environmental protection organization, killing a crew member.

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The anti-war campaign under the motto, "Our City is Against Nuclear Arms", is gaining strength in West Berlin. Peace activists are demanding the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe, removal of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from Western Europe, prevention of outer space militarization. Over 100,000 residents have put their signatures under the appeal to governments of all nations.



● The campaign's emblem.



● West Berlin residents appending their signatures to the appeal. Photo "Die Welt" - TASS

Racists intensify radio war

Luanda. South Africa's special services have set up a subversive radio station in a mountainous area in the province of Transvaal. The use of this station has been granted to Pretoria and CIA-paid terrorists operating in Angola and Mozambique. Their broadcasts consist of lies and slanders designed to demoralize the progressive forces in the independent countries of the region.

The plans to establish this station were devised by the racists with participation of the ringleaders of the "Mozambican National Resistance Front" and UNITA. Immediately after the Pretoria government signed the Namibian agreement with Mozambique and after its talks with Angolan representatives, reports the newspaper, "Jornal de Angola".

Protectionist measures in Asian countries

One of the latest in a tough protectionist measures in the American House of Representatives and the Senate passed bills introducing restrictions on the import of textiles from a number of Asian countries affecting 11 developing nations. In an interview to the newspaper "Suara Karya", a spokesman of the Institute for Economic Studies, Yusuf W. said that the banking of the textile and garment industries will lead to unemployment.

Unemployment grows. In Turkey now and not only half-measures are taken to end this social evil. The unemployed, who constitute no less than 20 per cent of the able-bodied population live in poverty and quite often many of them have no right to social security.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONSEQUENCES OF CONFRONTATION POLICY

Commenting on some aspects of US policy in South-East Asia, the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes that one of the major components of the US "containment" policy in Vietnam is aimed at overthrowing the lawful government of Kampuchea. Making statements to the effect that it would not like the return to power of the "ghastly" and "inhuman" regime of Pol Pot, the US in reality gives every assistance to the survival of the Pol Pot gangs entrenched in Thailand which hinders the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The obviously hostile American policy towards South-East Asian socialist countries has predetermined, in many respects, their relations with non-socialist countries in that part of Asia—Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei—which form the ASEAN alliance, a region of trade and economic grouping. Washington is trying to turn these countries into its direct allies in confrontation with the forces of peace, progress and socialism in the subregion. Therefore, the US leadership attaches paramount importance not to the development of their economies, which are facing complicated problems, but to their "security" and encourages them to build up their military potentials.

TIMELY STEP

Anxiety over the nuclear ambitions of the imperialist powers and concern for their future prompted the leaders of 13 states of the organization South Pacific Forum to get together in Avarus and work out an agreement proclaiming south Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

Now that several months have passed since the signing of the agreement, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA, one can see with particular clarity how timely and correct the step was, as regards relaxation of military tension in the Pacific and adjacent regions. The "Avarus agreement" has become a concrete incarnation of the non-nuclear aspirations of millions of people living on the islands and atolls scattered over an area of 25.9 million square kilometres. The signing of the agreement shows that the realization of the real danger of a thermonuclear holocaust for the destinies of mankind is drawing on ever broader sections of the world public, including oceans of our planet comparatively distant from the centres of world politics and the hotbeds of tension on the globe.

SUDAN: UNFULFILLED PROMISES

The first practical steps of the new Sudanese regime, which overthrew in April the dictatorship of Nimeiri were promising, writes the NEW TIMES magazine. The outlaws tried political prisoners from jails and concentration camps. The first activity of organizations and parties that opposed the Nimeiri regime, like the Sudanese Communist Party, has resumed. The purge of state bodies from those who have allowed themselves with subservience to the former regime has started. Government spokesmen made statements of intention to improve relations with the socialist and some other countries.

At the same time, today one can also see the negative aspects of the process taking place in the country. First of all, some slowing up of actions which had to support the promises of the new leadership. Many of them have remained unfulfilled. This impedes the solution of a number of vital problems, specifically the liquidation of the armed struggle in the south, without which the success of the new regime is unthinkable. Washington is trying to influence the course of events, using such means of pressure as economic aid. The situation in Sudan remains vague.

BITTER 'PARADOXES' OF AUTOMATION

One of the socio-economic "paradoxes" of automation under capitalism is that sucking of workers is becoming an inevitable thing, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Introducing of new technology is accompanied by a direct cutting of manpower. In the case of a lag in modernization competition leads to the ruin and closure of enterprises and this also leads to mass sackings.

On the whole, automation has already made its contribution. Now, over the past five years alone unemployment in the capitalist world has grown by 50 per cent and has affected 31 million.

Further introduction of automation will further affect not only the sphere of manual labour but also of intellectual work. It is supposed that in production seven million jobs will be directly threatened with reorganization or curtailment in the US by the end of the century and 38 million—in the international control and processing.

OF INTEREST

Culinary archaeology

Until recently, it was believed that the oldest cook book was compiled by Raman chefs in the fourth century of the Christian era. Now, however, the oldest cook book was discovered in a library of Yale University, USA. It is a 12th-century manuscript, written in a cursive script, which is a very rare find. The manuscript is a collection of recipes, including many that are now lost. It is a very important discovery for culinary archaeology.

Cuba copes with havoc left by Kate tornado

Havana. Government and party leaders in the province of Havana have called on the people in the Cuban capital to take an active part in combating the consequences of Kate tornado which swept over central and western provinces of the country. The appeal notes the discipline shown by the people of Havana during the disaster and also the timely and effective efforts put in by production and defence teams to prevent damage to a number of industrial plants, housing and blocks of flats and flats.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

FOREIGN DEBTS—DESTABILIZING FACTOR

The problem of "third world" foreign debts is now exceptionally acute. In 1984 the West raked 160 billion dollars in loans repayment and interest servicing. On this score the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme stresses: "The huge indebtedness of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America... has become a major means of exploitation of the former by imperialism, and primarily US imperialism."

This debt threatens to turn into powerful social explosions, it leads to chaos and destabilizes national economies. Significantly, the 7th Conference of OAS labour ministers held last October in San Jose (Costa Rica) adopted a final document stressing that servicing of foreign debts exacerbated the national crisis and precluded the use of funds for development and measures aimed at improving the lot of the poorest social

groups. In the Dominican Republic, for instance, the government spends on debt repayment 10 times as much money as on health care needs.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund, which is virtually controlled by the US, is issuing ultimatums on debt and interest servicing even at the cost of increasing the sufferings of millions of people and eroding socio-economic infrastructures. The offered recipes invariably call for an "open door" policy for foreign capital, the dismantling of the state sector and selling off its factories, wage freezes, more unemployment and lower social programmes.

Simultaneously the IMF tempers with domestic processes in such big countries as Brazil. Threatening to withhold credits, the Fund "prohibited" the financing of the country's agrarian reform, for which the govern-

ment planned to set aside 30 million dollars to provide land to 10 million of the most destitute peasant families. The "Jornal do Brasil" newspaper was sharply critical of such IMF interference which inevitably aggravated the existing problems and led to further polarization of the masses.

Craving for more profits, the Fund as well as monopoly banks of the US and its allies are promoting instability in the "third world". Naturally, this forces the local people to take up arms to clear the path to normal economic development and social progress. To use a terminology current in the West, one could easily refer to an ubiquitous "land of Washington". For sure, such a hotbed of tensions as Central America is no exception. This June, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid noted the deep-going causes of instability in the region, like in other



Afghanistan: revolution strides ahead

Kabul. A report presented by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to a plenary meeting of the Party's Central Committee has been published here.

The report states that the country has made considerable progress since the previous plenary meeting. The armed forces' operations against the counter-revolutionaries have become more effective. Elections to local government agencies continue. In the first six months of this year, quotas for industrial output were filled by 107 per cent.

The task now consists in accelerating the role of the on-going reforms, in expanding material and technical assistance to the peasants with small lands as well as moderately well-off peasants and cooperatives. Expanding the social base of the revolutionary government is inconceivable without due account taken of participation by Afghan tribes. This requires that relations with them must be based on meeting their economic, religious and traditional interests, drawing their armed detachments into the defence of the country and on respect for tribal self-government.

SWAPO: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Lagos. Despite the terror and reprisals unleashed by the South African soldiery, the Namibian people are full of resolve to fight for their independence until victory is achieved. This was reiterated by Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on his visit to Nigeria. He stressed that SWAPO will not cease its armed struggle against the racist Pretoria regime until free and internationally supervised elections are held in Namibia. The setting up of a puppet "provisional government" in Namibia

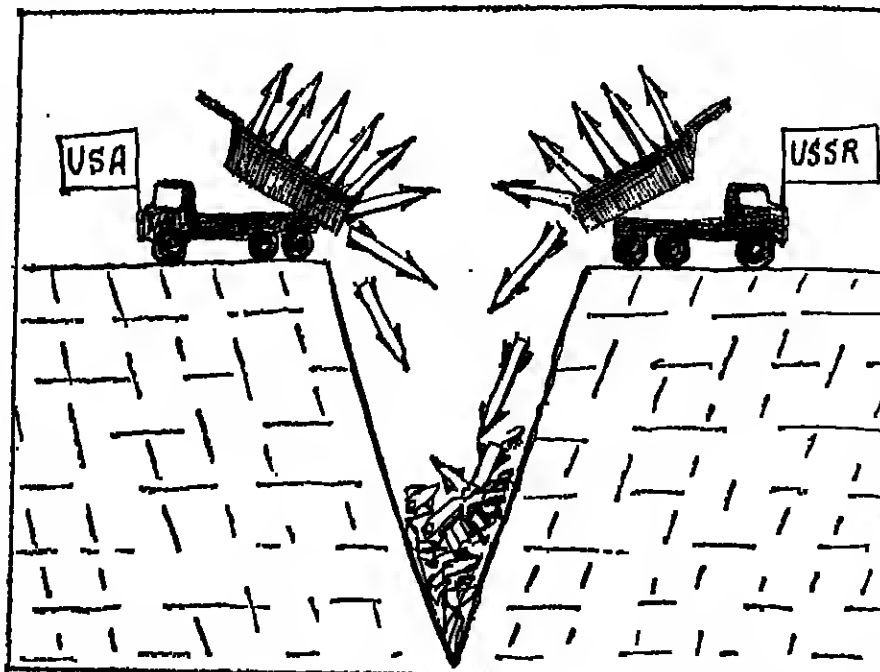
by the South African authorities is just another strategy devised to prevent the granting of genuine independence to Namibia, he said.

The Namibian leader noted that peace talks with South Africa will only become possible if the racist regime complies with Resolution No. 435 of the UN Security Council which recognizes SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. He expressed gratitude to the people and Government of Nigeria for their constant assistance and support for the Namibian people's just struggle.

SUCCESSOR NAMED IN IRAN

Nikolai. Ayatollah Hussein Ali Motezali has been confirmed successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that

Motezali's candidature was officially approved by the council of experts, a special body which decides on one or several heads of state under the constitution.



The road to mutual understanding.

Drawing by Konstantin Vysotsky

Tragic events aboard hijacked Boeing

Calo. 50 people died when Egyptian commandos stormed a Boeing-737 hijacked by terrorists. The plane belonging to the Egyptian Airways, was on a flight from Athens to Cairo and had 97 passengers and a crew of ten on board.

The hijackers of Arab nationality forced the pilot to land at Valtalia airport and demanded its release. Negotiations between Egyptian Prime Minister, Carmelo Mised Bannici, and the hijackers were fruitless. Some 40 commandos, who had flown in from Egypt, stormed the plane having blasted the hatch of the cargo bay under smoke screen. Immediately the terrorists threw several hand-grenades at the passengers and the crew. In the shoot-out with the commandos all the terrorists were killed and no more than 25 passengers remained alive. Among those killed were two crewmen and children.

Libya has sharply disassociated itself from the hijacking by US and British media to im-

plicate her in the hijacking. Secretary of General People's Committee for Libya's Foreign Liaison, A. Traiki, stressed that Libya condemns this particular seizure of hostages and hostage taking in general.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, has said that India will continue to give its support to the Nicaraguan people in their struggle for freedom and independence. India, he said, will continue to support Nicaragua in repelling aggression and in its struggle against continuing foreign interference.

② The Italian city of Perugia, a major economic and cultural centre, has been declared a nuclear-free zone. A resolution passed by the Communal Council of Perugia bans all nuclear weapons from the city's territory and the surrounding areas.

countries in the Western Hemisphere, have a socio-economic nature, singling out foreign debt as a hindrance to all development plans.

Via international financial bodies dependent on it, the US is provoking, on the one hand, social explosions and tensions in developing nations to put into power military repressive regimes like those in Chile or Pakistan. At the same time in Argentina, Mexico and some other states which only recently returned to democracy, the public is voicing concern over the rather active stand taken by anti-democratic forces closely connected with imperialism and in conditions of growing social instability.

As for the Soviet Union it has consistently advocated an urgent settlement of the foreign debt issue. In developing nations, which are among the most onerous consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism, like other socialist countries it favours normalization of currency and financial relations to prevent their use as tools of pressure and interference. In the internal affairs of other states, the Soviet Union has consistently advocated an early start of all-nation business talks within the UN framework, to seek a global and just solution to the most acute international economic problems, including that of foreign debts.

Two French agents sentenced to ten years in prison

Canberra. A trial has ended in New Zealand, New Zealand, of French secret service agents A. Mafert and D. Prieur who staged an explosion on July 11 this year aboard the "Rainbow Warrior" ship belonging to the Greenpeace international environmental protection organization, killing a crew member.

The court convicted them of murder and sabotage and sentenced each to ten years in prison. Contrary to strong demands by the defence for the conviction to do time in France, the court also ruled that the criminals should spend most of their sentence in New Zealand.

People in Holyoke subjected to microwave radiation

Washington. For 25 years a woman from the town of Holyoke in the state of Massachusetts has been trying, together with other people from the state, to sue the Pentagon and the Energy Department in Washington for human experiments which have been secretly made on people.

At the military base of Westfield near Holyoke, experiments have been conducted for 25 years in which electronic radiation is being carried out of the surrounding area, with the victims being unsuspecting people. Writes R. Moriarty in his letter. The aim of these experiments is to study the long-term effects of the microwave radiation on the psyche.

In some of the experiments possibilities are studied to influence human behaviour. As a result, many residents fall seriously ill. We have been protesting against the experimenting, yet our protestations are ignored by the authorities. The mass of people whom we have asked for help have asked the Pentagon about these experiments. However, by way of answering, the Pentagon has replied that such experiments are done in other countries too.

Pakistani Prime Minister visits China

Peking. During his recent visit to the People's Republic of China, the Pakistani Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Jinnah, held meetings with Chinese leaders. The legs with news agency reports Xinhua and the Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, spoke highly of the two countries' cooperation in a variety of fields and their "mutually beneficial views on a number of international issues".

Judging by Chinese newspaper reports, the head of the Chinese Government approves of Pakistan's "peaceful" policy towards the Soviet Union, known as the "open door" policy. The English-language "China Daily" published in Peking writes that a few days ago China gave 100 thousand dollars to the "Afghan refugees" who are described as an "act of assistance".

Payment for militarization

The US has turned into a beachhead of American imperialism against the nation-state system. The US is the only country in the world which is spending more on arms than on social welfare. The US is the only country in the world which is spending more on arms than on social welfare.

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War campaign under the motto, "Our City is Against Nuclear Arms"

is gaining strength in West Berlin. Peace activists are demanding the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe, removal of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from Western Europe, prevention of outer space militarization. Over 100,000 residents have put their signatures under the appeal to governments of all states.



● The campaign's emblem.



● West Berlin residents appending their signatures to the appeal. Photo "Die Wahrheit"-TASS

Racists intensify radio war

Litania. South Africa's special services have set up a subversive radio station in a mountainous area in the province of Transvaal. The use of this station has been targeted to Pretoria and CIA-aided terrorists operating in Angola and Mozambique. Their broadcasts consist of lies and slanders designed to denigrate the progressive reforms in the independent countries of the region.

The plots to establish this station were revealed by the resistance with participation of the leaders of the "Mozambique National Resistance Front" and the "Angola People's Movement". The Pretoria government signed the Nkomati agreement with Mozambique and still its talks with Angolan representatives, reports the newspaper, "Jornal do Angola".

Protectionist measures Asian countries

In one of the latest moves to toughen protectionist measures in the American House of Representatives and the Senate passed bills introducing restrictions on the import of textiles from a number of Asian countries. The measures are aimed at protecting the textile and clothing industries in the US. The bills also provide for the establishment of a textile and clothing trade advisory committee to monitor the situation in the textile and clothing industries in the US and abroad.

Unemployment grows

In Turkey now and yet only half-measures are taken to end this social evil. The unemployed, who constitute no less than 20 per cent of the able-bodied population in the country, are suffering from poverty and social degradation. The government has failed to take any effective measures to reduce unemployment, and the situation is becoming increasingly desperate.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONSEQUENCES OF CONFRONTATION POLICY

Commenting on some aspects of US policy in South-East Asia, the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes that one of the major components of the US "containment" policy in Vietnam is aimed at overthrowing the lawful government of Kampuchea. Making elements to the effect that it would not like the return to power of the "ghastly" and "inhuman" regime of Pol Pot, the US in reality gives every assistance to the survival of the Pol Pot regime entrenched in Thailand which borders the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The obviously hostile American policy towards South-East Asian socialist countries has predetermined, in many respects, their relations with non-socialist countries in that part of Asia—Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei—which form the ASEAN alliance, a regional trade and economic grouping. Washington is trying to turn these countries into its direct allies in confrontation with the forces of peace, progress and socialism in the subregion. Therefore, the US leadership attaches paramount importance not to the development of their economies, which are facing complicated problems, but to their "security" and encourages them to build up their military potential.

TIMELY STEP

Anxiety over the nuclear ambitions of the imperialist powers and concern for their future prompted the leaders of 33 states of the organization South Pacific Forum to get together in Auckland and work out an agreement proclaiming South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

Now that several months have passed since the signing of the agreement, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, one can see with particular clarity how timely and correct the step was, as regards relaxation of military tension in the Pacific and adjacent regions. The "Avoyro agreement" has become a concrete incarnation of the non-nuclear aspirations of millions of people living on the islands and atolls scattered over an area of 25.8 million square kilometres. The signing of the agreement shows that the realization of the real danger of a thermonuclear holocaust for the destinies of mankind is dawdling on ever broader sections of the world public, including areas of our planet comparatively distant from the centres of world politics and the hotbeds of tension on the globe.

SUDAN: UNFULFILLED PROMISES

The first practical steps of the new Sudanese regime, which overthrew in April the dictatorship of Nimeiri, were promising. writes the NEW TIMES magazine. The outlaws freed political prisoners from jails and concentration camps. The legal activity of organizations and parties that opposed the Nimeiri regime, like the Sudanese Communist Party, has resumed. The purge of state bodies from those who have tainted themselves with subservience to the former regime has started. Government spokesmen made statements of intention to improve relations with the socialist and some other countries.

At the same time, today one can also see the negative aspects of the process taking place in the country. First of all, some slaying up of oilfields which had to support the promises of the new leadership. Many of them have remained premises. This impedes the solution of a number of vital problems, specifically the termination of the armed struggle in the south, without which the success of the new regime is unthinkable. Washington is trying to influence the course of events, using such means of pressure as economic aid. The situation in Sudan remains vague.

BITTER 'PARADOXES' OF AUTOMATION

One of the socio-economic "paradoxes" of automation under capitalism is that working of workers is becoming an inevitable thing, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In introducing of new technology is accompanied by a direct reduction of manpower. In the case of a long in modernization competition leads to the ruin and closure of enterprises and this also leads to mass layoffs.

On the whole, automation has already made in contribution over the past five years alone unemployment in the capitalist world has grown by 50 per cent and has affected 31 million.

Further introduction of automation will further affect not only the sphere of manual labour but also of intellectual work. It is supposed that in production seven million jobs will be directly threatened with reorganization or curtailment in the US by the end of the century and 38 million — in the information control and processing.

OF INTEREST

Culinary archaeology

Until recently, it was believed that the oldest cook book was compiled by Raman chela in the fourth century of the Christian era. Not long ago, the oldest cook book was discovered in a library at Yale University, USA. In 1928, it is a clay tablet inscribed with cuneiform. Earlier archaeologists believed that the inscription contained lists of ingredients prescribed by pharmacopoeia in Mesopotamia nearly 1700 years B.C. What the tablet in fact contains is now then one limited recipe of soup.

Cuba copes with havoc left by Kate tornado

Havana. Government and party leaders in the province of Havana have called on the people in the Cuban capital to take an active part in combating the consequences of Kate tornado which swept over central and western provinces of the country. The appeal notes the discipline shown by the people of Havana during the timely and effective efforts put in by production and defence teams to prevent damage to a number of industrial projects, housing, and blocks of flats and flats.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

FOREIGN DEBTS—DESTABILIZING FACTOR

The problem of "third world" foreign debts is now exceptionally acute. In 1984 the West repaid 160 billion dollars in loans repayment and interest servicing. On this score the draft now addition of the CPSU Programme stresses: "The huge indebtedness of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America... has become a major means of exploitation of the former by imperialism, and primarily US imperialism."

This debt threatens to turn into powerful social explosion. It leads to chaos and destabilization of national economies. Significantly, the 7th Conference of OAS labour ministers held last October in San Jose (Costa Rica) adopted a final document stressing that servicing of foreign debts exacerbated the national crisis and precluded the use of funds for development and measures aimed at improving the lot of the poorest social

groups. In the Dominican Republic, for instance, the government spends on debt repayment 18 times as much money as on health care needs.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund, which is virtually controlled by the US, is issuing ultimatums on debt and interest servicing even at the cost of increasing the suffering of millions of people and eroding socio-economic infrastructures. The offered recipe is inevitably call for an "open door" policy for foreign capital; the dismantling of the state sector and selling off its factories; wage freezes; more unemployment and lower social programmes.

Simultaneously the IMF tempers with domestic processes in such big countries as Brazil. Threatening to withhold credits, the Fund "prohibited" the financing of the country's agrarian reform, for which the govern-

ment planned to set aside 30 million dollars to provide land to 10 million of the most destitute peasant families. The "Jornal do Brasil" newspaper was sharply critical of such IMF interference which inevitably aggravated the existing problems and led to further depopulation of the masses.

Craving for more profits, the Fund as well as monopoly banks of the US and its allies are promoting instability in the "third world". Naturally, this forces the local people to take up arms to clear the path to normal economic development and social progress. To use a terminology current in the West, one could easily refer to an ubiquitous "hand of Washington". For sure, such a hotbed of tensions as Central America is no exception. This June Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid noted that the deep-going causes of instability in the region, like in other



countries in the Western Hemisphere, have a socio-economic nature, singling out foreign debt as a hindrance to all development plans.

Via international financial bodies dependent on it, the US is provoking, on the one hand, social explosions and tensions in developing nations to put into power military repressive regimes like those in Chile or Pakistan. At the same time in Argentina, Mexico and some other states which only recently returned to democracy, the public is voicing concern over the rather active stand taken by anti-democratic forces closely connected with imperialism and in conditions of growing social instability.

As for the Soviet Union it has consistently advocated an urgent settlement of the foreign debt issue. In developing nations, which are among the most onerous consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism, like other socialist countries it favours normalization of currency and financial relations to prevent their use as tools of pressure and interference. In the internal affairs of other states, the Soviet Union has consistently advocated an early start of all-nation business talks within the UN framework, to seek a global and just solution to the most acute international economic problems, including that of foreign debts.

Round the Soviet Union

● A Leningrad industrial association, IZHORSKY ZAVOD, HAS DESIGNED A PIT EXCAVATOR WEIGHING THE SAME AS THE PREVIOUS MODEL, BUT OPERATING MUCH MORE EFFICIENTLY. A number of open-cast pits in the USSR have started testing the "navvies" with 10 or 15 cubic metres capacity diggers. They will replace the existing machines with volumes of 8 and 12 cubic metres.

● THE DEEPEST OIL FIELD IN THE CASPIAN, ONE HUNDRED KILOMETRES EAST OF BAKU, HAS AGAIN DEMONSTRATED ITS PRODUCTIVITY. From the well, a regulated fountain yields three hundred tonnes of oil per day.

● THE MOTOR VESSEL, "TIKSI", HAS BEGUN ITS VOYAGE ACROSS AN ICE SHEET IN THE LONG STRAIT OF THE ARCTIC'S EASTERN SECTION. Its crew, together with hydrologists, pilots, and specialists of the Institute for Arctic and Antarctic Research, have launched a Polar experiment. For the first time in history, a ship will go all the way through the Northern Sea Route from east to west without an icebreaker. The aim of the experiment is to find out the possibility of extending the summer navigation period in most camped places along the route with the use of reinforced ice-class ships.

● THE RADIANT AND KIND WORLD OF CHILDHOOD WELCOMES VISITORS TO A PICTURE GALLERY WHICH HAS JUST OPENED IN TERZHOLA, THE VINICULTURAL CAPITAL OF GEORGIA (THE CAUCASUS). On display are more than three hundred works by young painters, sculptors, engravers, and graphic artists. The children, the youngest of whom is five, have depicted favourite characters in fairy tales, books by Soviet writers, as well as scenes and pictures from everyday life in the places where they live. Such galleries have been opened in fifty villages in the republic.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NATIONAL INCOME TO DOUBLE

In draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1980-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000 it is envisaged to almost double the national income in the next three five-year periods, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The increase in the national income and production of all branches of material production will be obtained for the first time by raising labour productivity.

During these years the productivity of social labour will be raised 2.3-2.5 times. Power per worker ratio of the national income is to be reduced not less than 1.4 times and net consumption — nearly 2 times.

ALL CHILDREN REEP IN ONE LANGUAGE

The oldest Soviet writer Leonid Leonov has published an article on war, peace and the role of the poet in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Among other things he writes:

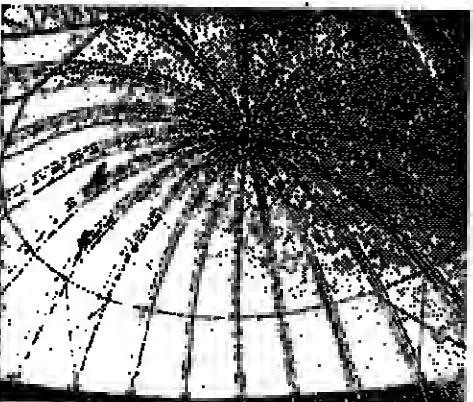
Like Cato the Elder, in ancient Rome, I reiterate on any convenient occasion that never before since the Christian era began has there been a more urgent need to think very intensely for at least one hour a day, about the world the day after tomorrow.

Power superbridge from the East to the Urals

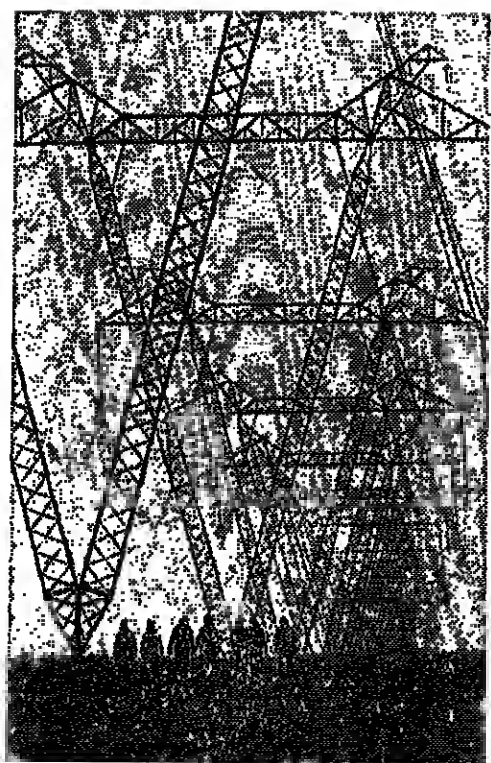
A 1,150-kilovolt power transmission line (PTL), which starts near the city of Ekibastuz in Kazakhstan and has so far no equal anywhere else in the world, has begun producing commercial current.

The first of a family of large power stations being set up next to the gigantic coal deposit has produced the first kilowatt of power. From the Ekibastuz Heat-and-Power Plant-1 the flow of cheap electric energy will go by the PTL-1150 to plants of industrial Urals, which even in the first five-year periods were called the country's anarchy. The first link of the power bridge stretches from Ekibastuz to Kokchetav — a distance of 497 kilometres.

The bulk of Soviet power consumers are in the European part of the country while the biggest stocks of fuel and energy resources are located in the country's Eastern part. In this situation it is more profitable to transport the West not gas or coal but energy by power transmission lines. The advantage in building these particular lines becomes clear, considering the fact that the



● Assembling the structure of the high-voltage laboratory for the control service of the power transmission line (PTL-1150).



● The PTL-1150.

1,150-kilovolt line alone is capable of transmitting up to five million kilowatts and that compared with traditional PTL-500, it reduces by almost 50 per cent expenses on wires, metal, construction and assembly work.

Within the next five years it is planned to build several PTL-1150s to link Siberia and Kazakhstan with the Urals.

Chemical industry advancement programme

The implementation of a Comprehensive Programme adopted in the Soviet Union for the chemicalization of the national economy for a period ending in the year 2000 will help further develop industry, agriculture, construction and transport.

Provision is made, in particular, to increase the production of plastics and synthetic resins by 150 per cent and almost double the output of mineral

fertilizers. The production of chemical fibre and filament is to double as well.

All this will be achieved not only by constructing new facilities but also through the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology.

The programme envisages the elaboration of highly effective production processes, reconstruction and technical reequipping of operating enterprises

and a decrease in manual labour.

By 1990 the output of mineral fertilizers will amount to 41-43 million tonnes, of synthetic resins and plastics up to 6.8-7.1 million, chemical fibres and filaments — up to 1.85 million, and synthetic rubber — up to 2.7-2.9 million.

The output of structural plastics and other polymeric materials, products of fine organic chemistry, substitutes of vegetable oils and foods used for technical purposes will be accelerated. The manufacture of new types of tyres and polymeric returnable containers will increase.

Development of Donetsk coal basin

One more big mine — Yuzhodonbasskaya — which will yield 2,400,000 tonnes of coal annually, has gone into operation in the Donetsk coal basin (Ukraine).

Southern Donbass is one of the deposits discovered by geologists after the Second World War. Its resources, according to the latest estimates, come close to 2,000 million tonnes of coal that can be used to produce coke — valuable metallurgical raw material. According to experts, about ten mining enterprises like the Yuzhodonbasskaya can be set there. The service life of each will be 60-70 years.

Of particular importance is the fact that a few kilometres away from the deposit (in the cities of Donetsk and Zhdanov) there are large metallurgical plants. The growth in coke production will also help increase the volume of high-quality metal smelting.

Hydroturbines for small rivers

Experts at a turbine works in Syzran (Volga area) have started working on projects of standardized turbines to harness the power resources of small rivers.

Hydropower stations of great capacity were mainly built in the USSR over the past decades. But small rivers were not given serious consideration though, as it has now become clear, they can greatly contribute to the country's overall power potential. In the first place, this is because it is not always profitable to lay power transmission lines over great distances, to operate them and their bulky equipment.

This necessitated a return to the designing of small-scale power stations which can provide cheap energy for populated areas with small industrial or agricultural base. Such stations will help reduce the consumption of liquid fuel and cut down expenses on its delivery. Besides, by developing equipment for such stations, power machinery-builders will help remove from many districts diesel power stations which contaminate the environment.

water bathyscaphs has been used on Lake Baikal, enabling its explorers to go down to a depth of nearly one and a half kilometres to gather unique materials and photographs of the area. Scientific exploration is carried out from on board scientific ships. Limnologists gather information about the temperature, waves, and winds prevailing on the lake. Biologists study the results of migration of animals and fishes many of which are found in Lake Baikal.

LASER CURES

Today laser fulfils one more function which in the near future may become principal one in health protection, writes TRUD in its column "Medicine and Life". It concerns the utilization of gas lasers.

As distinct from high-energy sources, gas laser beam is not so powerful. It can be compared with the power of the light of a small electric bulb. The laser light spot is not even felt on the surface of the skin. And it is hard to imagine that the red light spot, capable of helping a patient at least in some way, nevertheless, the biological activity of the red laser beam is amazing.

Experiments, conducted by Kazakh specialists have shown that the irradiation of surgical stitches by monochromatic red light makes it possible not only to avoid all sorts of postoperative complications, but also speed up the healing process by a third. Light therapy also removes pain. The activation by low-energy laser beam of blood substitutes which were used while removing the organ from a shock, has proved that exposed blood substitute is much more efficient.

About 100 laser installations are now operating only in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan. The paper, Bulgaria, Hungary, the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden have taken interest in the method of treatment with low energy lasers.

Increase for 15 million

15 million Soviet pensioners approved their final pension after their pension was increased as of November 1, 1985. Especially noticeable increase for pensioners was 50 per cent — increase for pensioners of the 1st category of disability. There have also been increases in pensions for a large group of workers and office staff who retired more than ten years ago and there have been additional increments in pensions for uninterrupted length of work. Thus the social programme for 1981-1985, aimed at raising the well-being of the Soviet people, has been completely implemented.

to visit

Yashat — the ancient capital

— the centre of the surrounding district is situated south of the 31st km of the

Greek geographer and historian Plutarch called Yashat, which was already a city.

In Armenia became a city and was called "Yashat" at that time. It was built (176 B.C.) and Yashat after the

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INTEREST

POETRY

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Present to the Moscow Museum

The Moscow Museum of Oriental Art has opened an exhibition of works from the Dominican Republic. On view are graphic works by thirteen modern artists, photographs showing the life and work of ordinary people and also indispensable carnival masks.

The small collection is a gift from artist Silvano Lora to the USSR and will serve as a basis for a collection of Latin American arts.

Drawings by children from the USA

A ten-year-old American, Tony Curtis, from the American state of Louisiana, has depicted in his drawing American and Soviet cosmonauts during their joint flight aboard the Apollo and Soyuz spacecrafts. He opened an exhibition of drawings by children from the USA in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic).

On display are about a hundred drawings made by American children aged between five and fifteen. Their subjects are children's pastimes and amusements, the life of their parents and the beauty of the surrounding world. The young artists live in different cities of America — from Philadelphia to Los Angeles. All these drawings — no matter what is shown in them — reflect a happy and constructive life and cloudless childhood. The leitmotif might be named up as "adults, keep peace on Earth and in the Universe for us!"

The exhibition has been staged in the exhibition hall of the Armenian Centre for Aesthetic Education of Children and Adolescents, a unique institution in the Soviet Union. It was established on the basis of the world's first children's picture gallery which now has in its repository over 150,000 children's drawings sent in from scores of countries on all continents. Various exhibitions of drawings from this repository are held here regularly.

Science and technology

METALS FOR ELECTRONICS

The production of iron and aluminum plastic alloy, which would usually not yield to treatment because of its brittleness, has started at Lenin-grad's Krasnyy Yuzhnyy steel rolling plant.

Enormous temperatures of the smelting furnace are being automatically regulated to an approximation of one degree. This guarantees a strictly specified structure of alloys for electronics.

By varying temperature regimes the structure of materials is controlled and imparted unusual properties.

A peculiar atomary architecture formed the basis of the unique alloy of chromium, vanadium and gallium — chromogal which has no equal in the world practice as to its specific resistance. It changes only to a thousandth fraction of one part per cent with fluctuations of temperatures from minus 60 to plus 200 degrees Centigrade.

These technologies are necessary for the development of electronics with high degree of quick acting, portability and reliability.

MOSCOW JEWELLERS DISPLAY THEIR WORKS

The first exhibition of works by Moscow jewellers has opened in an old mansion belonging to the All-Russian Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art in Delegatskaya Street. Sixty masters of three generations have presented their best works — 250 in all — for demonstration.

The exhibition is unusual both in artistic execution and in materials used by the authors. Some are made in the traditional classical style, others are characterized by artistic quest and experimentation in new forms and techniques.

The authors sought to diversify and originally impart sculptural forms to their artifacts and to place them firmly into the surrounding space. Sparkling in the place of lamps illuminating the show cases, artifacts made of German silver, mother-of-pearl, steel and titanium produce striking impressions.

Rostislav NOVIKOV

● A set made by Taisiya Chibrikova: necklaces and earrings called "Even River" (silver and crystal).

VIEWPOINT

Agricultural guidelines up to the year 1990

Lev VOSKRESENSKY

Today we can say something about Soviet agricultural achievements between 1981 and 1985. The annual output of this rather important branch of the national economy has reached 131,000 million rubles — a 8 per cent increase over the previous five-year period (1976-1980) when it stood at 123,600 million rubles.

How can we assess this growth?

First of all, for the sake of objectivity it should be recalled that the five-year development plan envisaged a 12-14 per cent increase in the average annual output of agricultural produce. Let us not go into the circumstances which prevented us from meeting the target fully, as this would require a separate analysis, which is for now simple. The fact remains that the rate of growth has been only half of what was planned.

There is another thing that should be recalled. Before the current five-year development plan took off, many analysts in the West maintained that Soviet agriculture was going through a period of depression, and that at best a "zero growth" could be expected. However, the Western predictions have not come true. The 6 per cent growth proves that the agrarian sector in the Soviet economy is far from marking time. In fact, it is developing at a confident pace.

This rate has grown after pulling into effect all the measures envisaged under the USSR Food Programme for the '80s.

Carefully considering the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000, we shall see that, except a few corrections, the document's sections dealing with the agroindustrial complex are essentially the same as those in the Food Programme guidelines.

Although these corrections are not dramatic, they are significant. The first successes scored in the implementation of the Food Programme have enabled us to somewhat increase the quotas to meet the production of dairy products, vegetables and fruit, which will have a favourable effect on Soviet people's nutrition.

Of great interest is the fact that quotas for the production of grain have remained as high as they were in the Food Programme — 260-285 million tonnes by 1990. It turns out, therefore, that despite the fact that we have failed to reach the level of grain output planned for 1985, the authors of the new plan have found it not necessary to reduce the target figure.

It will be difficult to rise to such a high level in the production of grain in just five years. However, the experience of our best state and collective farms and of entire regions in obtaining stable high yields even in the most adverse conditions, shows that the potential of grain farming in this country is rather high. Much remains to be done so that this potential could be used to the fullest extent. In the first place, farms should be given more land, land should be improved, with the working standards and the skills of tractor drivers should be raised.

In order to achieve this, extensive different in scale have been launched.

ENTERTAINMENT

Chinghiz Aitmatov: my Impressions of Britain

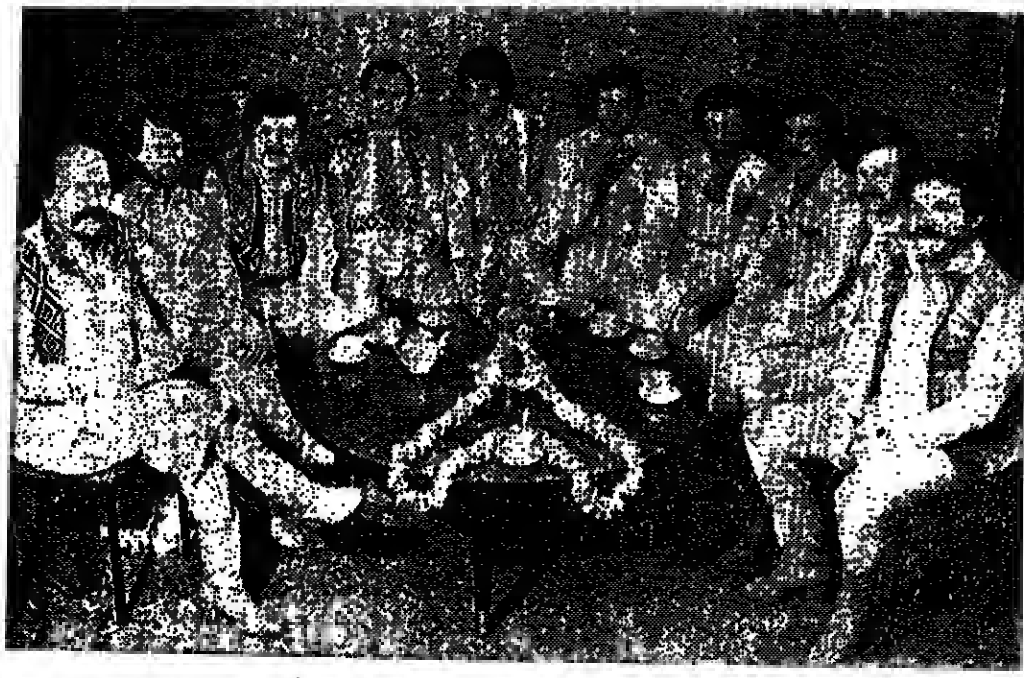
The impressions of my present get-togethers in Britain, said Chinghiz Aitmatov (a well-known Soviet writer who visited again that country at the invitation of the Great Britain-USSR Association), confirm the opinion, which gradually matured in me, namely that British readers show a great desire to learn better and deeper the literary life in the USSR.

Some of my works have been published in Britain. Among them "Farewell Gylisari", "The White Steamer", "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century". The Pergamon Press is now preparing for publication a one-volume edition of stories, including "The Early Cranes" and "Djanila". I was very happy when at a get-together with readers in Oxford I learned that the story "The Early Cranes" had been included on the curricula of English schools in which Soviet literature and the Russian language are studied.

At Oxford University there is a group of students studying Turkic languages, including Kirghiz. It was a great surprise to me when in the hall (during one of the get-togethers) a young man addressed me in the Kirghiz language. It turns out that a number of students take interest in studying the history of Soviet Central Asia.

Though this is not my first visit to Britain, said Chinghiz Aitmatov in conclusion, with each new trip and each new get-together it seems as though I make new discoveries of that country.

Soviet performers are off for Burma



The Pamyary vocal and instrumental group.

On December 3, this year a group of Soviet artists will begin a tour of Rangoon. The bulk of their programme will be taken by the Byelorussian vocal and instrumental group Pamyary. They became known in 1970 and are now one of the country's leading ensembles. Since inception the artistic director has been Vladimir Mulyavin, a musician and composer who has arranged a

lot of music for them and has set to music many Byelorussian and Soviet poems. His leadership has largely determined the style and repertoire of the group. Each member plays several instruments and they all adore improvisation. Their singing has a specific flavour, beautiful tone, and is marked by subtle penetration into the poetic images of the words.

The programme will feature

other genres: an acrobatic number "Beleleika" (Dmitry and Margarita Zatuln), figure cyclists — the Belousova — who will perform on a tiny bit of the stage, juggler Sergei Rastorgueyev from Yakutia will also do some miming. Pyotr Bilozor will perform a stunt with the help of spectators. Those who will help him will not regret.

Vladimir DENYUKH

Dmitry and Margarita Zatuln performing an acrobatic number "Beleleika".

Pyotr Bilozor, an acrobatic artist.



Film about Lermontov

At the foot of the Mashuk Mountain in Pyatigorsk film makers from the Mosfilm Studios are shooting a feature film about great Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov. It was here that a fatal shot ended the poet's bright life. The leading part is played by actor Nikolai Burlyayev.

PROFILES

GEORGI DANELIYA



Georgi stopped thinking about films. After school he studied at an architectural institute and became an architect. This continued for three years. Then he entered the Higher Courses for Artistic Direction of Films.

His diploma work was a screen version of an excerpt from Leo Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace". He did it together with Igor Talankin. They continued cooperating when they made their second film "Seryozha". It was a full-length adaptation of Vera Pavlova's story about a 4-year-old boy who lacks difficult problems of the world.

Then followed "The Path to the Pier" (1962) which Daneliya produced alone. Since then he has been working on his own. Mostly he has screened comedies.

"I Walk Around Moscow" is a lyrical comedy, a confession of love for the native city and its youth. "Thirty-Three" is a satire on demagogues and heartlessness. "Don't You Forget" is a brilliant combination of wise Georgian humour and the intrigue of the French novel "My Uncle Benjamin". "Mimino" is a story full of irony about a pilot who sought his place in the world and finally realized that this place was his native land. "Autumn Marathon", according to Alexander Volodin, the author of the script, deals with life of an intellectual "rogue" who nevertheless, we can't fail to pity.

His recent film, "Tears Were Falling", a piece of magic glass fell into the eye of the hero. The looking glass had been broken by wicked Troll. The film was based on a fairy tale written by Andersen. Until this happened Vasia was a charming, kind fellow. Now everything around looked dismal and illegible for him. Having fallen into a state of utter despair because evil was indestructible (this is what he thought) Vasia began to cry. The tears washed away the piece of glass.

Relations between Daneliya and critics have been difficult. All agree that it is hard to "place" his genre. Are his films comedies? Yes, but they are also full of pain and make people cry. Are they dramas or tragedies? Yes, but why do people laugh so heartily while watching them? Daneliya loathes theory. Once he said: "I believe simple artistic solutions. My task, as I see it, consists in showing real living people on the screen. Music is coexist with shortcoming in all of us. I wish to speak about contradictions, real people, and not schemes."

Boris BERMAN

WHAT'S ON?

November 28-29

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 29, 30 — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera), 27 — Khechaturian, "Cipollino" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 28 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 27 — Prokofiev, "A Story About a Real Man" (opera), 28 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 29 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 27 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Streptshage" (one-act ballet), 28 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 29 — Double-bill: Rossini, "Bravo, Figaro!"; Pizzolli, "Each, Each and Nae Tango" (ballet), 30 — Khrennikov, "The Little Gold-leaf Cal" (opera). Operette Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 28 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes", 27 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre), 28 — Lisov, "Sevastopol Waltz", 29 (pilot) — Ziv, "Seven

FILMS

Soldiers', 29 (eve) — Strach, "Long Live the Worker", 30 — Karayev, "The Flery Casco". Powder (Lenfilm Studio, USSR). Real events in the heroic defence of Leningrad during World War II are the core of the film. Cinema: "Rekord" (Lenfilm Studio), Metro Spokilivaya. A Day of Wrath (Gorky Film Studio, USSR). A great number of beautiful and touching scenes, outstanding in mankind are held today in the film. The film warns against this danger and appeals to human reason. Cinema: "Avangard" (19 Central Belova St., Metro Spokilivaya).

CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium, Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 28 — Moscow Ballet, 1st Department, Mikhail Glinka, 8 p.m. Concert Hall of the Central

BUSINESS

Piper: We have achieved much in 15 years

The German state concern A. G. is a long-established partner of Soviet trade organizations. Now we have started to implement a new major project. We have bought a Soviet licence for an original technological process of manufacturing formic acid developed by Soviet scientists, and we are going to erect a major industrial plant to produce this product indispensable in many spheres, for instance, in storing fodder.

Former number one in Latin America

is the oldest trade of the Soviet Union in Latin America. In recent years it has been firmly occupying the first place among the countries of the region and the most developed countries.

There are prospects for expanding cooperation in the field of power engineering, too. The Soviet foreign trade association, Tekhnopromexport, and the Argentine state organization, Agnua y Energia Electrica, have been cooperating for a number of years in the elaboration of a design for a multipurpose water-power complex in the mid-stream of the Parana River, with a first-stage hydropower electric station of 3.1 million kW capacity. The Soviet side has expressed its readiness to participate jointly with Argentine firms in the construction of projects forming part of this complex.

Argentine and Soviet organizations are now exploring aspects of cooperation in elaborating the scheme for an integrated use of water-power resources of the Bermejo River (on the border with Bolivia), as well as in designing and building hydropower electric stations in the San Juan, Neuquén and Mendoza provinces.

In 1984 an understanding was reached on the participation of Soviet organizations in electrification of the Buenos Aires-Mendoza railway line.

Piper, chairman of the concern's governing body, in an interview with an MNI correspondent. Now we have started to implement a new major project. We have bought a Soviet licence for an original technological process of manufacturing formic acid developed by Soviet scientists, and we are going to erect a major industrial plant to produce this product indispensable in many spheres, for instance, in storing fodder.

FINNISH ATOMIC ICEBREAKER FOR USSR

A Finnish firm, Wärtsilä is building a shallow-draught nuclear-powered icebreaker for navigation on Siberia and Far Eastern rivers.

Wärtsilä has been doing business with the Soviet Union for more than fifty years now. The firm has built more than 470 different ships, including many sea-going, river and port icebreakers. Under the new Soviet order, the Wärtsilä will build two shallow-draught atomic icebreakers. The first ship of the new series has been named the "Taimyr". 52-thousand H.P. ship is one hundred metres long.

The "Taimyr" was designed in close contact with Soviet specialists in the construction and maintenance of nuclear-powered icebreakers.

The customer and the shipyard maintain broad cooperation. Soviet industries supply the Finnish shipyards with all the necessary equipment such as nuclear reactors, turbines, and other components. Active investigation into different types of steel to be used for the hulls of these ships, it has been decided to use a special grade steel made in the Soviet Union.

Soviet helicopters in Hungary

Since 1970 the Soviet Union has been exporting helicopters to Hungary under contracts signed between the all-Union foreign trade association Avtoexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise, NIKEX. Now over 100 Soviet-made helicopters are serving on Hungarian airfields, spraying fertilizers and providing chemical protection for plants. Their work helps effectively increase crops yields in the fields, gardens and vineyards.

WANT A FULL-SIZE ARTIFICIAL ICE-RINK IN 24 HOURS?

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Contacts and contracts

① Pull-type fodder combine KPI-24 and fodder chopper-mixer ISK-3 of Soviet make have been awarded gold medals and honorary diplomas of the Plovdiv International fair and the Brno International exhibition. Last summer the new combines

were working successfully on the fields of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Hungary and Finland, while first samples of ISK-3 have been already purchased by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

② An exhibition — "Siomasloga-85" — the first exhibition of its kind in our country, is now on in Moscow. Participating are 30 firms from capitalist countries.

Intourist news

Welcome to art gallery at National!

Every time I come to Moscow I look away with me some kind of Russian souvenir, says Margarita Khayeva, the British film Courtesan. But this time it was a pleasant surprise for me to see a miniature art gallery, where one can not only see paintings but also buy them. We are constantly thinking about how to expand services offered to guests residing at our Intourist-Volontar hotel complex, Yekaterina Breyeva, director of the complex, told me. Knowing how busy our clients are, we decided to open an art gallery where works by Soviet painters and black-and-white objects, as well as oil-paintings, are offered for sale in convertible currencies.



In less than a month 50-plus objects have been sold. Now we have entered into contact with oil-painters of the USSR and other republics of the Union republics requesting them to add to our collection such

objects of their national and applied art. Our art gallery is open every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. You are cordially invited to visit our art gallery!

Our address: 14/1 Prospekt Mira, hotel National, ground floor. Marina AMAROVA

EXHIBITIONS

House (146 Leninsky Ave.), 28-29 — Concerts by the jazz music ensemble of the USSR State Symphony Orchestra, as well as the USSR pop group from House (146 Leninsky Ave.), 28-29 — Moscow Sparak vs Central Army Club, 29 — Moscow Dyumov vs Moscow Krylya Sovetov, 8.45 p.m. (both days).

CAC are leading to the USSR championship with Dynamo as runners-up.

JUBO Central Army Club Peleca of Weightlifting, 30 Leningradsky Prospekt, 28-29 — Moscow Cup, 6 p.m. (every day).

Meat's junior and women's teams vie for the crystal prize.

WATER POLO Swimming Pool, Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 29 — USSR Cup, Finals, 6 p.m.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 27 and 28 — Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER November 26-29 In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather will predominate. Snow and even blizzards is places are possible. Streets and roads will be covered with ice. Night temperatures of -5, -10°C and -15°C during the day. Later temperatures will slightly rise to -10, -15°C at night and -5, -10°C in the day. Wind: veering to N, 5-10 mps.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY Soviet Palace of Sports (10 Tolstokholmskiy St.), 28 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs CSKA, 8 p.m. Moscow Palace of Sports (Luzhniki), 28 — Moscow Spartak vs Central Army Club, 8 p.m.